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From the Washington Globe of the 9th inst.

Election of President.

MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York was yesterday officially proclaimed to be elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1837. The votes for the different candidates, as reported, were,

For Martin Van Buren of New York—

If the votes of Michigan be counted,	170
If the votes of Michigan be not counted,	167
For William Henry Harrison of Ohio,	73
For Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee.	26
For Daniel Webster of Massachusetts	14
For Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina	11

Election of Vice President.

It appearing, upon counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President of the United States, that no person had received for the office of Vice President a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, the Senate yesterday (immediately after leaving the House of Representatives) proceeded to the election of a Vice President, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; and the following was the result of the vote then given:

For Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Lion, McKean, Moore, Morris, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives, Robeison, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, and Wright—33

For Francis Granger, of New York—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, and Webster—16.

The chair then announced that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, had received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16.

The President after announcing the result, declared that RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, had been chosen by the Senate, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Constitution, Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March next.

REPORT

Presented by Mr. Holmes of Alfred, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 2, 1837, on the

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the North Eastern Boundary and the documents and evidence, together with an order of the two Houses instructing the Committee "to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of Commissioners on the part of this State, by the consent of the government of the United States, to survey a line between this State and the Province of N. Brunswick according to the treaty of 1783, to establish monuments in such places as shall be fixed by said Commissioners and by Commissioners to be appointed on the part of the government of Great Britain;" have attended to the duties assigned them with the industry and solicitude which the importance of the subject demanded. Could the Committee have spared the time, and had the means to obtain documents not within the jurisdiction of the State, and consequently out of its power, a more clear, methodical and perfect view of the subject would have been presented. But as there had hitherto been so much procrastination, & the impatience of the public, already great, was becoming more and more intense, your Committee without further preamble or apology, ask leave to present the following

REPORT.

The Legislature and people of Maine, we believe, will not contend that the treaty making power of the United States does not extend to a final adjustment of a disputed line or boundary between a State and a foreign nation; although we are fully aware that such a power might deprive a State of its proper domain—yet inasmuch as the President owes his elevation in part to the federal principle, and the States are equally represented in the Senate, and two thirds of the members present are necessary to the ratification of a treaty, each frontier State might be pretty safe from any attempt at dismemberment.

The framers of the Constitution foresaw that the time might come when the States frontier to foreign territory might be in a minority and that consequently their unity of interest and safety might not avail them, and it was wisely determined that *one more than a third* might effectually defeat any attempt to dismember a State by treaty. And this precaution it seems was necessary, since it already occurs that *nine only* of the twenty six States are frontier to foreign territory. *But we do insist* that no power is granted by the Constitution of the the United States to *limit* or *change the boundary of a State or cede a part of its territory without its consent*. It is even by no means certain how far *such consent* would enable the treaty authority to exert its powers. *Citizens* might be made the subjects of a treaty transfer, and these citizens, owing allegiance to the State and to the Union, and allegiance and protection being reciprocally binding, the right to transfer a citizen to a foreign government—to *sell* him, might well be questioned, as being inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions. But be this as it may, Maine never will concede the principle that the President and two thirds of the Senate can transfer its territory, much less its citizens without its permission given by its constitutional organs.

Your Committee, however, deem it but fair to admit that they have discovered no inclination in the General Government or any department of it to assume this power On the contrary the President has repeatedly declined the adoption of a conventional line deviating from the treaty of 1783—upon the express ground, that it could not be done without the consent of Maine.

It is due, nevertheless, to the State of Maine to say that the Committee have no evidence that any conventional line has been proposed to them for their consent. It indeed appears that the consent of Maine had not been given to the adoption of any other boundary than that prescribed by the treaty of 1783, up to 29th February 1836, and we are well assured that no opposition for a different boundary has since that time been made to any department of the Government of this State.

The President of the United States on the 15th June last communicated to the Senate in compliance with their resolution a copy of the correspondence relative to the N. E Boundary. This correspondence embraced a period from the 21st July 1832, to the 5th March 1836.

The opinion and advice of the King of Netherlands to whom the controversy was referred, by the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent was made on the 10th January, 1831, and of the three questions submitted *viz:—The North Eastern Boundary—the North Westernmost head of the Connecticut River* and *the 45th parallel of latitude*, he seems to have determined *but one*.—He did decide that the source of the stream running into and through Connecticut Lake is the true N. W. head of that river, as intended by the Treaty of 1783—and as to the rest, he *advises* that it will be *convenient* (*il conviendra*) to adopt the "Thalweg' the deepest channel of the St. Johns and St. Francis from the North line; and the 45th degree is to be measured in order to mark out the boundary of the St. Lawrence, with a deviation so as to include Rouse's Point within the United States. As to the *convenience* of establishing the St. Johns and St. Francis as the Northern boundary of Maine, we have only to observe that however "convenient it may be to Great Britain to obtain so large a portion of our territory and waters, it would certainly be very *inconvenient* to us, and inasmuch as we are probably capable of judging of our own "convenience" and have never solicited *the advice* of any one on this point, it is scarcely to be expected that we shall be *advised* to adopt a line, so preposterous and injurious.

It was in this view and in strict conformity with the constitution conferring the Treaty Power, that the President on the 7th December, 1831, submitted to the Senate this "award" and "advice" of the King of Netherlands—Senators were divided on the principle point—some insisting that to carry the award or opinion into effect was only *in execution* of the treaty and it therefore belonged exclusively to the President "to take care" that this "supreme law" was faithfully executed or to reject it altogether.

But the prevailing opinion was, that this "award" or "advice" was *perfecting an unfinished* treaty, and that therefore it could not be effected by the President without "the advice and consent of the Senate, two thirds of the members present concurring therein." So far from the concurrence of two thirds *for* the measure, there were *thirty four* to *eight against* it, and it was consequently rejected and a recommendation to the President was adopted to open a new negociation to determine the line of boundary according to the Treaty of 1783.

It is insisted by the British ministers and almost conceded by ours, that a due north line from the monument at the source of the St. Croix, will intersect no highlands described in the treaty of 1783 Now this is an assumption, by Great Britain, totally unwarranted by any evidence. The boundaries bearing upon the question are thus given: "From the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia, *to wit*: That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River, to the highlands —along the said highlands, which divide *the rivers* that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River."—"East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the St. Lawrence.

The first object, starting place, or *terminus a quo*, is this, *N. W. angle of Nova Scotia*. It is the corner of the British Province, *designated by themselves*. It was presumed and it is still believed that they know the identical spot. We have a right to demand of them to define it. In the treaty of 1783 they were disposed to define it, and hence they say it is *that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix, to those highlands which divide the rivers that flow into the St Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic Ocean.*

Nothing can be more clear than that the British negotiators of the treaty of 1785, had reference to their east and west line between Canada and Nova Scotia. This in 1755-6 was matter of controversy between France and England—the French claiming that it was far south, and the British strenuously contending that these very highlands were even more north than we have endeavored to fix them.

The controversy resulted in a war, which after the capture of Quebec was terminated by the peace of 1763, whereby Great Britain obtained both sides of the line and she then established the north line of Nova Scotia about where we contend it should be. So far from admitting that a due north line from the monument will not intersect the highlands intended by the treaty of 1783, the State of Maine has always insisted, and still insists, that no known obstacle exists to the ascertaining and accurately defining them, and thus establishing the *terminus a quo, to wit, the N. W. Angle of Nova Scotia*. It would seem strange indeed that this line so fully discussed and controverted between the English and French in 1755-6, should have been left unsettled still, when both Provinces becomes British. It is impossible to imagine such ignorance of so important a point as this N. W. Angle, so often referred to and spoken of as a notorious monument.

The peace of 1783 was considered by Great Britain as *a grant by metes and bounds*. The boundaries were prescribed; and this N. W. Angle was *the commencement*. Twenty years only before this, (1763) Nova Scotia had been organized as a district Province—then including what are now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and this angle was referred to as a boundary without hesitancy or doubt. Indeed the treaty itself, as it makes assurance doubly sure, fixed it where a due north line from the source of the St. Croix will intersect those highlands which divide the rivers which flow into the *River* St. Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic Ocean. This source of the St. Croix has been terminated an a monument fixed there by the Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of 1795 (Jay's.) Now the assumption that the north line from this monument, will intersect or meet no such highlands, is entirely gratuitous.

The treaty does not speak of mountains nor even hills, but of "highlands" that divide rivers flowing different ways. It was well known that rivers did fall into the St. Lawrence and into the Atlantic—that these rivers will run *down* and not *up*, and was consequently inferred that the *land* from whence these *rivers* flowed, must of necessity be *high*—and unless there are to be found in that region *geological phenomena* which exists no where else on the face of the globe, this inference is irresistable.

The truth is that these highlands have been known and well understood by the British themselves ever since the grant of James the First to Sir William Alexander in 1621. The portion of the boundary there given which relates to this controversy is "from the western spring head of the St Croix by an imaginary line, conceived to run through the land northward to the next road of Ship's river or spring, discharged itself into the great river of Canada, and proceeding thence *eastward* along the shores of the sea of the said river of Canada, to the road, haven or shore, commonly called *gaspeck*"—(gaspe.)

The session of Canada by France made it necessary to define the limits of the Province of Quebec, and accordingly his Brittanic Majesty by his Proclamation of 7th Oct. 1763, is thus explicit, as to what effects this question—"passing along the highlands which divide *the rivers* that empty themselves into the said *river* St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the *sea* and also along the north coast of the Bay de Chaleurs and the coast of the gulph of the St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers." &c.

The act of Parliament of the 14. George III, (1774) defines thus the south line of Canada—"south by a line from the Bay de Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which flow into *the sea*."—The north line of the grant to Alexander is from the source of the St. Croix to the "spring head" or source of some river or stream which falls into the river St. Lawrence, and then *Eastward* to Gaspe Bay which communicates with the gulf of St. Lawrence, lat. 49, 30, and would make nearly an east and west line. The Proclamation of 1763 defines the *south* line of the Province of Quebec as passing along the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay de Chaleurs to the *gulf* of St. Lawrence—This is the *south* boundary and consequently in an *east* and *west direction* but it passes *north* of Bay de Chaleurs, wherefore the south boundary of the Province must of necessity be north of Bay de Chaleurs. The eastern boundary is northerly by the gulf to *Cape Rosiers* in about lat 50, long. 64, north of Gaspe Bay, and at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence where it communicates with the gulf or sea. And the act of Parliament makes *this south side* from this same bay, along those highlands, & it must *inevitably run west*, or *it is no south* boundary. Now no one can doubt that in the proclamation of 1763 it was the intent to adopt Sir William Alexander's *northern* for this *southern* boundary of the Province of Quebec.

Indeed it appears in every commission to the Governor of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from 1763 to 1784 and after the Treaty of Peace of 1783, that the Province of Nova Scotia extended to the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec. It then irresistably and inevitably follows that a west line from the Bay de Chaleurs intersecting a due north line from the monument is the identical N. W. angle. Now a line from Mars Hill direct to Cape Rosiers instead of being *easterly* would be north of northeast *crossing* the Bay de Chaleurs.—But passing along its north coast as the proclamation provides, the line from this Mars Hill must be more northerly still. Indeed the pretence that a pyramidal spur or peak, such as this hill, should constitute the range of highlands, mentioned in the treaty, is so utterly visionary that it is entitled to *no sort of respect*.

We may now, by these facts and reflections, give this inquiry a right direction, *to wit*:—to the ascertainment of the north Boundary of Nova Scotia, which is the southern boundary of Canada. We have always been lured from this by the British negotiators to the *left* or *west* of this north line from the monument.

No one, who is the least conversant with the subject, can suppose for a moment that this N. W. Angle can be found in such a direction.—The question for us is, are there any highlands north of the Bay de Chaleurs extending *in a western direction towards* a north line drawn from the monument. If this line westerly from the Bay be not distinctly marked so far as to intersect this north line, the principle is, to extend it in the same direction to the place of intersection; that is, if the line between Nova Scotia and Canada is *west* to within say 30 miles of the north line from the monument, and the rest of the way is indefinite or obscure, extend it on, in the same direction, until you from a point of intersection, and this will be the north west angle of Nova Scotia. But the truth is, *the highlands are there* and have been found in running due north from the monument.

The elevations were taken by the British survey—or from the source of the St. Croix, at the monument to the first waters of the Ristigouche; and at Mars Hill forty miles—the summit of this insolated sugar loaf was 1100 feet and at the termination of the survey at the Ristigouche waters, 100 miles further, the elevation was 1600 feet, consequently the summit of Mars Hill, 1100 feet above the waters of the St. Croix, is 500 feet lower than the lands at the Ristigouche, and yet the pretence is that there are no highlands, but this detached spur, Mars Hill! Still further, the highest position surveyed, is nearly 50 miles short of the *Metis*, which falls into the St. Lawrence and we do not perceive that the elevations have been taken there at all; but we do find, it is here that *the waters separate* and consequently the land must be still higher.

In failure of highlands (*assumed* not to exist) the British negotiators claim a line, which instead of dividing the St. Lawrence and Atlantic waters would actually extend between two rivers, *both of which fall into the Atlantic*.

To say nothing of the absurdity, not to say arrogance, of such a claim, it is enough that it is in the teeth of the treaty itself. It is painful to repeat the argument that no other highlands were intended, for all others were expressly excluded, but those which divide the waters that flow in those different directions. The effect of their construction, as we all know, is to give them the whole of the St. John, with all its tributaries and a tract of territory south of that river, equal at least to 75 miles square.

Whether from the peaceful spirit of our government, the christian patience of Maine, or the "modest assurance" of the British negotiators, any or all, certain it is, that his Britanic Majesty's pretensions *are growing every day*. It is not only an after-thought, but one very recently conceived, that we were to be driven south of the St. John.

His Britanic Majesty's Agent (Mr. Chipman) who has been lately urging us south of that river, was also Agent to the Commission under the treaty of 1795, to ascertain the true St. Croix, and insisting on a more *western* branch of this river, gives a reason, that a line due north will cross the St. Johns *further up*, whereas, if you take an *eastern* branch, such a line will cross near Fredericton, the seat of government of New Brunswick, and materially infringe upon His Majesty's Province. He not only admits, but contends, that this north line *must* cross the river. Here are his words: "This north line must of necessity cross the river St. Johns,"—Mr. Liston, British Minister, in a private letter to Mr. Chipman of 23d October 1798, recommends a modification of the powers of the Commissioners, for the reason, that *it might give Great Britain a greater extent of navigation on the St Johns river* The same Agent, (Mr. Chipman) was also Agent under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, and we find him contending there, that the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia is the same designated in the grant to Sir William Alexander, in 1621, "subject only to such alterations as were occasioned by the erection of the Province of Quebec, in 1763." Now we have already seen that this south line of the Province of Quebec, so far from *altering* this N. W. angle, in fact confirm it.

In perfect accordance with this disposition to encroach, is a proposition of the British Minister (Mr. Vaughan,) that in as much as the highlands cannot be found, by a due north direction, from the monument, we should *vary west* until we should intersect with them, *but not* EAST!—Now that, in case a monument cannot be found, in the course prescribed you should look for it, *at the left, but not to the right*, seems to us a very *sinister* proposition. We have shown, and, as we think conclusively, that the range of highlands is to be looked for on British ground and no where else; because it is their own boundary, and a line which must, with an ascertained north line, from the angle of one of their own Provinces.—And yet we are not to examine there at all. we have never explored the country there, and are expected to yield to such arrogant, extravegant, and baseless pretentions!

We would ask why? in what justice, if we cannot find the object in the route prescribed, are we to be thus trammelled? where is the *reciprocity* of such a propostion, so degrading to the dignity, and insulting the rights and liberties of this State? No—the people of Maine will now, and we trust they never will not tamely submit to such a *one sided* measure.

The next restriction or limitation, with which this negociation is to be clogged, is an admission that the Ristigoche and St. Johns are not Atlantic rivers—because one flows into the Bay de Chaleurs and the other into the Bay of Fundy—yet neither falls into the river St Lawrence. They would then find those high lands between the St Johns and the Penobscot.—There cannot be a more arrogant pretention, or palpable absurdity. Suppose the waters of both these rivers are excluded, as flowing *neither way*, still the waters that flow *each way*, are so far separated, as to leave a tract of country which, if equally divided, would carry us far beyond the St Johns. But we admit no such hypothesis. The *Atlantic* and the *sea* are used in the charters as *synonimous terms*. The Ristigouche uniting with the Bay de Chaleurs, which communicates with the sea, and the St. Johns uniting with the Bay of Fundy, which also communicates with the sea, and that too by a mouth 90 miles wide, are both Atlantic rivers. These rivers were known by the negociators not to be *St Lawrence rivers*; they were known to exist, for they were rivers of the first class. If they were neither St Lawrence nor Atlantic why were they not excepted? They were not of the former, therefore they must be included in the latter description. Indeed if rivers uniting the Atlantic Bays are not atlantic rivers, the Penobscot and Kennebec, which unite with the respective Bays of Penobscot and Sagadahock would not be Atlantic rivers; and then where are those highlands which divide the waters refered to in the treaty 1783? Should we leave this question unsettled a little longer and the British claims continue to increase, we might very soon find these highlands south of the Connecticut and all the intermediate country would be *recolonized* by "construction." We therefore invoke the sympathy of all New England, New York besides, to unite against this progressive claim—this avalanche which threatens to overwhelm *them as well as ourselves*.

Again, at this Mars Hill, (and we confess we cannot speak of the pretension with any patience) *is the N. W. Angle* and the north boundary of Nova Scotia and the south boundary of the Province of Quebec are the same and north of the Bay of Chaleurs, then there is indeed *no* N. W. angle; for a line, due north from the monument, passing by Mars Hill, must pursue nearly the same direction to get to the north of that Bay without crossing it; and whoever thought of an angle at the side of a continuous line! Now according to the British maps taken in this very case, you must run a course of north about 14 deg. east to obtain the north side of the Bay, without crossing it, and the distance would be in this almost due north direction more than 100 miles—while that from the Monument to Mars Hill would be little more than 40. Now when we consider that this northerly line must form nearly a right angle, to pass along the north shore of the Bay de Chaleurs, that this is 100 miles farther north than Mars Hill, where instead of an angle there can be only an inclination of 14 degs. can there be a greater absurdity, than the British claim, founded on these facts?

We will now present some facts and remarks in regard to the surveys and explorings made by the commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent. And the first fact that occurs

is that the elevations taken by the British surveyor, stop far short of where the waters divide, and we find no proof that these elevations were carried through by our own surveyors. If the British surveyor, after ascertaining *he was still ascending* and had in fact arrived at the lands at *a branch of a river* elevated 500 feet even above the summit of Mar's Hill, *found it prudent to stop short*, we see no good reason why the American agent did not *proceed on* and take accurate elevations, at a place where the waters divide. If such a survey was made, the committee have not been able to obtain the evidence—it is not in the maps or documents in the Library or office of the Secretary of State, and the committee believe that no such elevations have been taken northerly of the Ristigouche. It is indeed a little singular that we have so little evidence, not only in regard to this hight of land, but also of the rivers which flow into the St. Lawrence *to the left* and *especially to the right*, of the north line from the monument.

We know some of them to be true, such as the *Oelle, Kamouska, Verte, Trois Pistoles, Remouskey*, and *Melis* on the left, and the *Blanche, Louis, Magdalen*, and others on the right of this line, but we know them chiefly as on *mape*, and as transcribed from older maps—but very little from actual survey or even exploration. An examination of the sources of those rivers at the right of this north *line*, with the important natural boundary—the north shore of the Bay de Chalours, would actually define the divisional line, between the Province of Quebec and Nova Scotia, which extending west, would intersect the due north line and thus form the N. W. angle of Nova-Scotia.

It moreover appears that little or no exploration has been made of the lands *east* of the due north line. It seems strange to us, although it may be satisfactorily explained, why we should have been drawn away from this very important region. It is indeed the true source of inquiry. In this direction the evidence is to be found; and Maine can never be satisfied until it is looked for here.

An extraordinary method of adjusting this question, though in perfect accordance with other pretensions has been proposed by Great Britain—that the disputed territory should be divided into equal portions, each party being satisfied of the justice of his claims. To this proposition we cannot subscribe. Whether a party in controversy is satisfied or not with the justice of his claims, is what is only known to himself, and consequently the one whose claims are most exhorbitant, however unjust, will always get the best end of the bargain. But such a rule would in this case apply most unfortunately to Maine. We are limited, at farthest to the St. Lawrence, and to a very narrow point there—while the British may extend their claims to the south and west indefinitely. Establish this principle, and we shall soon find their claims, already so progressive, stretched over to the Piscataqua, and then, and then, if we are to divide equally both as to quantity and quality, the divisional *line would fall south of the* Kennebec. If the want of the consent of Maine is the obstacle to such an adjustment, we trust it will always remain an insuperable one. Indeed we protest against the application to us, of such a rule, as manifestly unequal and unjust.

We come now to the recent transactions of the British colonial authorities, sanctioned, as it appears, by the government at home—and we regret to perceive in them also, those strong indications of continual and rapid encroachment, which have characterized that government in the whole of this controversy. Mr. Livingston in his letter of 21st July, 1832, proposes that "until the matter be brought to a final conclusion both parties should refrain from the exercise of "jurisdiction," and Mr. Vaughan in reply, of 14th April, 1833, in behalf of his government "entirely concurs." Here then the faith of the two governments is *pledged* to abstain from acts of jurisdiction until all is settled. Now how are the facts? We understand, and indeed it appears by documents herewith exhibited, that an act has passed the Legislature of New Brunswick, "incorporating the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company," that the King has granted £10,000 to aid the enterprise, and that the Legislature of Lower Canada, by its resolution of both Houses, has approved the scheme and promised its co-operation. It may be that the government at home was not aware that this Rail Road must inevitably cross the disputed territory.

But this ignorance of the subject seems incredible. A Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec would be impossible, unless it crossed the territory in question—even next to impossible and totally useless, were it to pass at the north of of the St. Johns. It seems therefore, extraordinary indeed that the British Government, even in the insipient stages of this enterprise, should make an appropriation which is in direct violation of its solemn pledge. To give to a Rail Road Corporation powers over our rights and property is the strongest act of sovereignty. It is an act of delegated power which we ourselves give to our own citizens with extreme caution, and with guarded restrictions and reservations. This Rail Road *must* not only cross the disputed territory, but it crosses it 50 miles south of the St. Johns and almost to the southerly extremity of the British claim, extravagant as it is. By the map herewith exhibited, of the survey of the route, it appears that the road crosses our due north line at Mar's Hill, thence doubling round it towards the south, it crosses the *Roostie* between the great and little *Machias*—the *Alleguash* at the outlet of *First Lake*—a branch of the St. Johns south of *Black River* and passes into Canada between "Spruce Hills" on the right and "Three Hills" on the left, thus crossing a tract of country south of the St Johns 100 by 50 miles. We have not a copy of the act of incorporation of New Brunswick, and cannot therefore say that the route there defined is the same as on the map. But be this as it may, certain it is, as any one will see, that no possible route can be devised which will not cross the territory in question. It is then a deliberate act of power, palpable and direct, claiming and exercising sovereignty far south even of the line recommended by the King of the Netherlands.

In all our enquiries and examinations of this subject there has been great negligence in regard to this N. W. Angle. Judge Benson one of the Commissioners under Jay's treaty, in a letter to the President of the United States, expressly and clearly defines this angle. He states distinctly that the due north line from the source of the St. Croix is the *west side line* and the high lands are *the north side line* which form this angle and this had never been questioned by the British themselves.

This due north line—viz: the west side line was established by the Commission of which Judge Benson was a member, and the British have made the north side line to be north of the Bay de Chaleurs, and yet with these postulates to pretend that the points of intersection cannot be found is one of the greatest of their absurdities. And another absurdity quite equal, is that after passing west along the north shore of this Bay they would fall down nearly south more than 100 miles to Mars's Hill about 60 miles from the south shore of the Province at the Bay of Passamaquoddy—which is part of the Bay of Fundy; and this point too of so little inclination that it is a palpable perversion of language to call it *an angle*, much more a N. W. angle.

It is indeed time for us to begin to search, and in the right places too, in order to put a stop to these perpetual encroachments upon our territory and rights. Our first object should be to ascertain and trace the north boundary of N. Scotia which is the south boundary of the Province of Quebec, and see if Canada comes as far down as Mar's Hill. And we should proceed to finish taking elevations on the due north line to some point where the waters divide.—The General Government should be immediately called on to execute the work with the co-operation of Massachusetts and Maine. Notice should be given to the British authorities to unite in the undertaking, and if they refuse, our government ought to proceed *ex parte*.—The act would be entirely pacific, as the object would be *to ascertain facts*, much more pacific than the survey, *without notice*, of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, through our territory, not for the purpose of ascertaining a boundary, but to assume jurisdiction.

Your Committee have gone through this tedious investigation with all the deliberation, exactness and candour, which our time, means and feeling would allow. Our animadversions may in some instances, have been strong and even severe, but we think we have expressed the sentiments of the people of Maine suffering under protracted injuries. The State should take a firm, deliberate, and dignified stand, and one which it will not retract. While it awards to the General Government all its legitimate powers, it will not be forgetful of its own. We call upon the President and Congress, we invoke that aid and sympathy of our sister States, which Maine has always accorded to them;—we ask, nay we demand in the name of justice HOW LONG we are to be trampled down by a foreign people? and we trust we shall meet a cordial and patriotic response in the heart of every republican of the Union. Your Committee, therefore submit the following Resolution.

L. J. HAM,
NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD,
SAM'L P. BENSON,
EBEN'R HIGGINS,
JOHN R. REDMAN,
of the Senate.

JOHN HOLMES,
J. A. LOWELL,
NATHAN IDE,
DANIEL SMALL,
SEWALL PRESCOTT,
EPHRAIM WEEKS,
JAMES BURBANK,
CHARLES HUNT,
JOHN D. RICHARDS,
of the House.

[The Resolutions were published in our paper of Tuesday last.]

THE SURPLUS.

We say again to the Boston Atlas, we go against a *Surplus and Distribution*. We feel it to be "a solemn duty to insist upon an adequate reduction." "We shall *never rest* until the taxation of the people is reduced to the economical expenditures of the Government." We shall go for it, too, without permitting the Compromise Bill, so called, to stand in our way.

We are aware, that there are different schemes for effecting this object. The bill before the House, and the bill before the Senate, have different provisions, because, they are founded on different calculations. The report from the Committee of Ways and Means presumes that there will not be a sufficient reduction in the land sales; and cuts at the Tariff.—The Tatiff bill in the Senate again picks out articles principally, which do not come in competition with the protected articles at home—and then the residue is to be made up from the reduction in the proceeds of the public lands—restricting the sales to actual settlers. In a word, says a letter from Washington, "If Congress were to repeal all the duties, we should have to much permanent revenue, should the sales of land continue to bring the sum of $25,000,000, or should increase. I think it probable the land bill will pass the Senate, as a measure of necessity at the present time."

Again, we say, the Compromise bill has no terror for us. We would cut down the Tariff—but at all events, we are for reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, February 21, 1837.

MEXICO. We publish the President's message to Congress relative to the difficulties subsisting between this Country and Mexico. The long series of aggressions committed against the persons and property of our citizens—and the numerous and reiterated appeals that have been made to that government for redress, demand that some more decisive measures should be taken to enforce that attention and obtain that justice which has hitherto been denied us. Our citizens have been imprisoned and their property confiscated or destroyed, and their persons maltreated, and a deaf ear has been turned to all our remonstrances and applications for redress. Such accumulated wrongs can no longer be borne by a government possessing any self respect and a proper determination to protect its citizens from foreign aggression. We trust that Congress will approve and second the energetic measures recommended by the President, so that our neighbours may learn that we are no longer to be insulted and abused with impunity.

LEGISLATURE. We could not under any circumstances find room in our columns for the debates in our Legislature, and during the present session, there have been but few subjects of much general interest discussed at much length. The subject of the removal of the seat of government has elicited more debate than any other one, but we cannot afford room for the speeches that have been made for and against the measure. There will probably be no final action upon it during the present session. Those opposed to the removal were unwilling to trust the people with the question, but we are of the opinion that the people will take the matter into their own hands by another year, and make their wishes known through the ballot box in September next. If they cannot be permitted to vote directly upon the question of removal they will send men there who will represent their wishes and feelings, and we are satisfied to abide the result. There will be no excuse another winter that the people have not thought about the subject, and did not expect the Legislature would act upon it.—As the mail did not arrive from Augusta on Fryday last and the Stage did not go from here to Portland on Fryday we are without any recent news from the seat of government and ignorant of the proceedings in the Legislature.

Through the politeness of the Hon. J. Swift, Senator from this County, we have received a copy of the Bill reported for the distribution of this State's share of the Surplus Revenue, among the several towns. It provides for taking a new census of the inhabitants by the respective towns which is to be used as the basis of distribution. If any town declines receiving its share, it is to be placed at interest and the town allowed the proceeds. Provision is also made for taking the census of unincorporated places.

We were visited with a severe snow storm on Fryday last, which prevented the arrival and departure of the mails to and from this place. The storm commenced on Thursday evening and continued through the night and during the whole of the next day. The quantity which fell was not large, but the cold was intense and the roads were much drifted.

MESSAGE

of the President to the Senate upon Mexican Affairs.

At the beginning of this session Congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped by great forbearance to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to our notice. That hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that Government the justice of these claims, and my indispensible obligation that there should be "no further delay in the acknowledgement, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of," my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented. and now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and People by the late extraordinary Minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can behonorably avoided, and it has occurred to me considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act both with wisdom and moderation by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands.

To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end, I recommend that an act be passed, authorising reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico. The Documents herewith transmitted,—with others sent to the House of Representatives heretofore, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course pursued, and to decide upon the necessity of that now recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well-grounded reasons to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them, can be effected without a resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1837.

From the Eastern Argus.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The federalists, with a few honorable exceptions, have already taken ground in favor of Mexico, and against ther own country. In this, they are but acting a consistent part—for in all our troubles they are invariably found in opposition to the administration whose duty it becomes to defend our national rights and honor. The National Intelligencer has taken the lead in opposition to the President's Message on Mexican affairs, and the following response to its complaints, by the Globe, will be read with interest. It will be perceived that the Intelligencer must be very charitable towards the Mexican government, not to see in all of its acts, sufficient ground for the stand taken by the President.

Mexico—The message of the President, in relation to our affairs with Mexico, is received with extreme wonder by the editor of the intelligencer, with whom Mr. Gorostiza left his parting blessing in official form. No doubt our little *but-cut* of an English editor thinks it very well that the Mexican Minister should insult our government here, and that the administration in Mexico should insult our representative there—very well that ship after ship should be taken from our citizes, plundered, and destroyed—that whole crews should be murdered—that American citizens in Mexico should be seized, brutally abused by the soldiery, and afterwards thrown into confinement, and held there upon the pretext of their designing to take part with Texas—that even the bearer of public despatches to the American representative in Mexico, protected by a passport from the department, should be pursued, and the attempt made to seize the papers sent by him; and, failing in this, that he should himself be seized, detained, and fined, for doing his duty—it is very well that every application made by the American Charge for redress, or even an inquiry into those outrages, should be treated with perfect contempt—but it is unpardonable, and most surprising, under such circumstances, that Mr. Ellis should return, and that the President should recommend to Congress that it should look to some ulterior mode of self-redress, after "*giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past.*"

The Gorostiza editor says that the minister of the United States is withdrawn, "on what *sufficient* grounds the whole nation must, with us, be at a loss to conjecture." That portion of the nation that reads the National Intelligencer, may indeed be at a loss, because its editor has cautiously avoided giving the strong and brief summary of recent outrages perpetrated by Mexico on our citizens and commerce, contained in the letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Ellis, and through him demanding redress. They having continually increased in aggression, until they amount to crimes to be classed only with those once perpetrated by the Barbary powers, and yet the Intelligencer says:

"So far from being aware of any cause of war on our part aginst Mexico, we doubt if there be one in a thousand of our people who know even of the averment of any claims of ours on the Government of that country, the delay to satisfy which is thus made ground of this belligerent recommendation of the President."

Although we have no cause of war in the murder of our citizens, robbery, and destruction of their ships, violation of the persons of those sent with despatches, and insult to our Minister in Mexico and our Government here, yet the Mexicans were long since told by this same friend of Gorostiza, that there was abundant cause of war on the part of Mexico, because we had passed the limits of the Texan frontier, to defend our own from threatened Indian invasion. All explanation on our part—all protestation that the troops would be withdrawn from Nacogdoches the moment the apprehension of Indian hostilites was at an end, or Mexico in a condition to restrain them, were like the disavowals of menace in the cause of France, "*to go for nothing.*" Gorostiza's assumption that our Government's professions were perfidious, a suggestion which the Mexican administration has taken for granted, and gone out of its way to sanction by a public approval of his conduct, is in the eyes of the Intelligencer a very proper judgment, and one which Gorostiza did wisely in acting on. Presumed injury—injury not perpetrated, but suspected is enough to justify the belligerent aspect towards us, which the Intelligencer admits Mexico now presents in regard to us—but wrongs of many years' standing, not only unredressed, but agravated by insulting imputations on our national character when redress is asked for, and recent and glaring outrages on our flag—our seamen—our citizens under the protection of its Government, and even couriers from our departments under the protection of its passports—are all things of course, to which the Intelligencer thinks we are bound to submit, because we have been so habituated under former administrations.

We congratulate the official of the federal party on its happy instinct in discovering that we are all in the wrong, by the perusal of Mr. Forsyth's array of our causes of complaint, in his instructions to Mr. Ellis; and on the tact displayed in withholding that paper from the public. When he shall have had opportunity to read Mr. Ellis's correspondence with the Mexican Secretary, he will probably see additional reasons for his surprise that the President should think of taking redress into our own hands, after giving Mexico another opportunity for an amicable adjustment of our grievances.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Age, dated

Washington, Feb. 7, 1837.

The Senate have this evening passed the Land Bill, and it is expected that it will pass the House of Representatives and nearly reduce the Revenue to the legitimate wants of the government. To-morrow is the day assigned for counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice President. There has been much speculation about votes given by persons disqualified to act as Electors—but as these votes will not vary the *result*, it is not apprehended that any difficulty will arise in relation to them—the subject will hereafter be taken up and a remedy provided for such occurrences.—Yesterday the House of Representatives were *all day* in a *storm*, with Mr. Adams and his *abolition petitions*—and *to day* they have been calling him to account for *disorderly conduct;* but what they have done with him I know not.—It is strange, that *so aged* and *intelligent* a man—one who has filled the *first place* in the *world*, should thus degrade himself, and become the tool of so miserable a concern—he not only disgraces himself but degrades *our Country.* No man, who has been President of the United States ought ever, after, to engage in political strife. He cannot do it and preserve that *respect*, which ought to be due to one who has filled that *exalted station.* Yesterday the Senate was unexpectedly thrown into some agitation, by the presenting of abolition petitions.—There was warm and angry discussion; principally among the *opposition*—Southard and Co. for, and Calhoun and Co. against them.—Mr. Rives of Virginia took correct ground and replied in *fine style* to Calhoun's wild and angry notions—that in *all time some part* of our *race* had *served* the *other part*—and that it was the best *state* of *society*—that the servants were better off than they could otherwise be—and thus justified slavery. Mr. Rives said, while he was *totally opposed* to agitating this question, yet he differed widely from that gentleman—he, though from a slave holding State, did not—could never approve of *slavery* in the *abstract;* it was wrong, morally and politically wrong—a *great evil*—and so it had been viewed by Jefferson, and Madison, and the oldest statesmen of Virginia, and so it was viewed by himself,—and that the cause was greatly injured by the wild and unconstitutional attempt of the South to stifle discussion by inflammatory denunciation. The *Bill* to *regulate* the *currency* will, I think, soon follow the *Land Bill*, and then it is hoped there will be some time to attend to other business. The President is feeble—he is worn out in body—but his mind is clear and powerful. If he could retire from public life, he might recruit and live many years, to enjoy the gratitude and benedictions of thousands, yea, millions of his fellow citizens.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1837.

This day was represented at the Capitol, in the Representatives' Hall, one of the most sublime scenes, which a Freeman ever enjoyed—a scene, calculated to make man proud of his nature, as the only being capable of *self government*—a scene which should remind him of his *dear bought* rights and privileges, and make him ever watchful to preserve them. At 1 P. M. the Senate received a message from the House, that they were ready to unite with the Senate in counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice President. The Senate followed their President (Col. King of Alabama) and the Secretary to the Representatives Hall, where the front seats, to the right of the Speaker, were prepaired for them. The President took the Speaker's chair (he taking his left.) The *Tellers*, Messrs. Grundy of the Senate, and Gov. Lincoln and Mr. Thomas of the House of Representatives, took the Clerk's seat directly in front. The President who is an elegant man, and a good speaker, and an admirable presiding officer, arose, and state that the two Branches had assembled agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, that the votes for President and Vice President might be assorted and declared. He then took a paper which he stated contained the votes of the State of Maine for President and Vice President, and turned the seal towards the two Branches of Congress, and an immense crowd, and then broke it, and handed the paper to Mr. Grundy the Chairman of the Tellers—he read it, and then declared the number of votes and the names of the persons voted for, and the Secretary of the Senate took them down and repeated them. The President then took the votes for New Hampshire broke the seal as before, and Gov. Lincoln read them, and so proceeded through the whole; *each* teller reading and declaring the votes in turn. When they had gone through with the votes of all the States, the Secretary handed them to the President, who in a most happy manner declared them to a breathless multitude.—Mr. Van Buren was chosen—Col. Johnson was not, and the Senate returned to their Chamber and elected him. Every person seemed to be duly impressed with the magnitude of the object, and the moral grandeur and sublimity of the scene—a free people—an independent government, based on the will of the people, exercising in a cool and deliberate manner, their *elective franchise* in the choice of their *sovereigns* or *servants*, whom they had appointed to rule over them. What scene on earth can compare with this? demonstrating to the whole world that *man* is capable of *self-government*, and placing the *stamp of falsehood* upon the arrogant assumption of the "*Divine Right of Kings.*" It was a sight which inspired my

mind with ascriptions of praise to God, for making man capable of self-government, and giving to our beloved country an opportunity of manifesting this *great principle*, by *practical experiment* to the *Crowned Heads* and to the inhabitants of the earth. Every patriot should call to mind this interesting and sublime scene—and should often rehearse it in the ears of his family—and every *American* mother should teach her infant, first to lisp, that "man is capable of governing himself"—then might we hope that our Constitution and government would be perpetuated from age to age and our rights and privileges be preserved to the latest posterity, and our country exhibit through *all time*, a happy and illustrious example of an *Elective Government*, to the whole human race.—*Ib.*

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

ABOLITION.

That this is the hobby which the friends of the existing State administration now intend to mount, for the purpose of retaining their ill-gotten power, cannot be disputed—nor is it longer a matter of doubt, that the advocates of immediate abolition are desirous of making that a political question. The decided ground assumed by Gov. Ritner in his message—the incendiary article which have from time to time appeared in the organ of his administration here—the vehemence with which Mr. Stevens and Mr. Burrows, his Excellency's confidential advisers, are urging the promulgation of their dogmas, and the fidelity with which the presses owned and controlled by office-holders in various counties of this state, re-echo the doctrines, and obey the orders of their masters—all combine to show, that this is hereafter to be regarded as the leading policy of that body of individuals who formerly ranged themselves under the equally proscriptive, but less bloody banner of antimasonry. We are satisfied that it shall be so—fully satisfied that the present imbecile and corrupt administration of our State Government, shall call into requisition all the aid which it possibly derive from identifying the interests of antimasonry and abolitionism—for we know the people of Pennsylvania well enough to rest assured, that doctrines such as these cannot be regarded with favor or approbation by them. We are confident that we do not err, when we assert that two-thirds, at least, of the citizens of our State, repudiate the doctrines which a band of disorganizers, hired for the purpose, are endeavoring to disseminate among them; and the time is not far distant when this fact will be demonstrated, in the face of day, and to the eyes of the world.

Our southern brethren may rest satisfied, that true Pennsylvanians will never officiously intermeddle with their internal regulations and private affairs. It is true the Executive chair of this State has been *accidentally* filled by an individual who has lent himself to the schemes of a few desperate, reckless and unprincipled adventurers from the "land of notions and wooden nutmegs," but they ought to (and we hope do) understand expressly and distinctly, that an immense majority of the honest yeomanry of our soil, hold in disgust the projects of these interlopers, and abhor the fanatical dogmas upon which they are seeking to build up a new political party.

Worthy of all Praise.—A Bangor, Maine paper states that on Saturday, a gentleman of that city, who owns a large number of small tenements, entered two of them, and seeing the hardship endured from cold and poverty, and the distress it would cause the occupants to pay their rent, generously told them to give themselves no uneasiness whatever about paying him—that no rent would be required so long as the present hard times continued to operate against them. This certainly is an example worthy the imitation of all whose wealth will enable them to help the poor and distressed,—and we trust it may not be without its effect.

Mr. Calhoun yesterday charged, on the floor of the Senate, that several members of the Cabinet, and a nephew of the President, had borrowed money out of the deposite banks to invest in land speculations, and looked to the land bill as a means of enabling them to profit by their purchases. He made his charge, he said, on rumor. This is the foundation upon which the assertions of this worthy Senator generally rest. There is not one syllable of truth in any thing he stated. If he has any thing like proof to countenance his charges, why does he not carry it into Mr. Wise's committee, and have it put on record? We challenge him and his delectable Editor of the Telegraph, who manufactures rumor as the basis of his Senatorial displays, to go before the committee, and make profert of proof, on oath, to the acts alleged by Calhoun in his speech. We shall then find another jurisdiction for the witnesses who may make proof for them.

Washington Monument.—It appears from the Report of the Washington National Monument Society, just published, that the nett collections deposited to the credit of the Society from its commencement to the close of the year 1836, amount to $22,238 64, most of which has been invested in Pennsylvania Five per cent stock. The Board of Managers have made application to Congress for a portion of the public Mall in Washington city as a site for the intended monument, the corner stone of which, it is expected, will soon be laid. The amount of money raised, is not at present sufficient to complete the undertaking, but as there are a number of States in which no collections have yet been made, and others which have been but partially traversed, it is considered certain that the object of the association will be accomplished.—We are sorry to see the Empire State figure so diminutively in the return of collections,—which is as follows:

O'io,	$5,834 45
Maryland,	3,031 94
Pennsylvania,	2,000 00
Mississppi,	2,120 00
New Jersey,	1,251 74
New York,	1,000 00
and other states smaller amounts	
The officers and soldiers of the Army have contributed	374 89
The officers and seamen of the Navy,	126 00

Life in New York.—It is easier to write about living in this city, then to find the means of living. Rents have universally gone up from 30 to 50 per cent. Flour is at *fifteen dollars per. bbl.*—and the prices at market this day, were as follows:

Beef,	12 1-2 to 15 cts. per lb.
Corned do,	10 cts.
Mutton,	17 to 19 cts.
Veal,	18 cts.
Turkey,	25 cts per lb., equal to
from	$2 to $3 a piece.
A Goose,	$2
A pair of Chickens,	$2.—*American*

The St. Louis Republican of Jan. 27th says, "Gov. Poindexter is dead. The wounds received by him from a fall at the Mansion House in Natchez, proved fatal to his life, after his friends had begun to entertain strong hopes of his recovery."

The House of Representatives have refused to censure Mr. Adams in any way, all the resolutions for that purpose have been rejected.

Choice of U. S. Senator.—The Hon. Silas Wright, Jr. was on Tuesday re-chosen by the Legislature, a Senator in the Congress of the U. S. from this State for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate, the votes stood 36 to 3, and in the House 86 to 27.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Eastern Argus, dated Augusta, Feb. 13, 1837.

"Dr. Jackson arrived in town on Friday evening. He has been engaged in making a Geological survey of the State, and has prepared a report of the result of his labors thus far, which is before the Legislature, and the publication of which is looked for with much interest.—From his eminence as a geologist, and his industry and enthusiasm in his profession, public expectation is considerably raised, and it is reasonable to conclude it will not be disappointed. He has collected many fine specimens of the rocks found in our State, and is now about arranging them, a room in the State House having been assigned for that purpose. He has been requested to deliver a course of lectures on the subject, and will probably commence about the middle of the week, in the Representatives' Hall."

The conduct of Peyton and Wise in their treatment of Whitney, when before a Committee of Congress as a witness, is of a character so outrageous, even by their own showing, as to draw down upon them the condemnation of their own party associates. They are a disgrace even to the whig party and merit the indignant rebuke of every high-minded and honorable man. From the account furnished by themselves they make it evident that they are a disgrace to the station they occupy. If but half of what they aver of their own accord be true, they deserve to be turned neck and heels out of Congress. No decent man, much less one who has the least regard for the honor and dignity of the nation, can fail to visit the actors in this disgraceful scene with the most indignant reprobation. They show themselves to be a most precious pair of whig leaders. The party must feel mightily honored in serving under such commanders.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper in politics, thus notices the scandalous conduct of Peyton. The severity of its comments are well deserved: [Saco Dem.]

"Language utterly fails us in doing justice to the conduct of Mr. Peyton; and if the House of Representatives do not expel him, we must say that they have very little regard for their character, or the laws of the land. A more violent outrage upon propriety, social order, legislative dignity, and the rights of a witness and a citizeen, that did not amount to bloodshed, we never heard of in any one pretending to be above the lowest depths of degradation. It was an act of cowardly bullying, for which not the slightest excuse or palliation can be urged; and if the witness does i is duty to the insulted laws, he will complain to the Grand Jury of Washington county. And if this Grand Jury do their duty, they will indict Mr. Peyton for an assault with intent to commit murder. That such was his object is not improbable, for he uttered a threat to take life, and put his hand into his bosom, as if to draw some deadly weapon. If he had none, why should he make this movement under such circumstances? His menaces and his advancing show that he intended to make an assault, and if he had no other instruments than his hands, he would not have confined one of them in his bosom at such a moment. Besides, these practices of carrying instruments of assassination, and of uttering violent menaces, are so common with those blackguards who boast of their "chivalry," that we are prepared to believe these movements in Mr. Peyton were intended to carry out his threats.

Here is a brave fellow! Here is a Preux Chevalier! Here is the very soul and flower of Chivalry! A member of Congress, entrusted with the high function of making laws for a nation, and acting in a judicial capacity, breaks out in the most violent passion, indulges in profanity that would disgrace the lowest drunkard in a tavern brawl, makes an assault upon an unarmed man, compelled to appear as a witness, and threatens to commit a murder!

* * * * *

We are not surprised at the exhibition of vulgar brawling in Mr. Wise, for he has long exerted himself to convert the House of Representatives into a bear garden. How low, how mean, how cowardly, how contemptible is all this bullying! How utterly despicable is the cowardly bravado of Messrs. Peyton and Wise, in comparison with the cool intrepidity of the witness."

U. S. Senator. The 21st day of the present month has been agreed upon by the Legislature, as the time to proceed to the election of Senator.—The question is often asked, ,who will be the man." which will be answered in a few days. It is of minor importance who the *person* is, provided his character and principles are unobjectionable. So far as our knowledge extends, the People say that the man who is honored must not be in favor of any National Bank—he must be opposed to high Tariff—he must be fully committed against the federal measure of raising money from the people to be expended by the General Government on splendid schemes of Internal Improvement—he must be in favor of a radical reform of the Currency—against speculating in public lands and stocks making his *place* subserve his private interest while in Congress—against raising money for distribution—he must not be demagogue or trafficing politician nor get into office by promising to make this man Governor, that man Representative, another Councillor, and to give to the fourth and fifth privilege to make fortunes out of Rail Roads built with Surplus money, or in the stock of a mammoth State Bank—he must be a man of integrity and principle, capable of rasisting temptation, a patriot at heart and a democrat in life. Such a man the people of this State want for Senator.

Time was, when a passpost from others was all powerful and satisfactory—when credentials furnished by certain individuals led to the desired goal, and was a certain avenue to popular favor. Different and better evidence is now required, men must 'climb up some other way,'—false professions and treachery have taught people better than to take a man at his bare word, or from having written on his back by others, the word *genuine*. A man at this time must carve his own way, and give a living example, personal evidence, of his sincerity, trustworthiness, and sound faith, before people will yield him their confidence. They ask not to have the dream of perfection realized; but a degree of imperfection does not imply entire abandonment of principle, "total depravity."—The game of politics must be played fairly, or the political black-leg will soon be met with cold looks, and find his fate written in this short chapter—Expunged. by order of the People.—[Bangor Republican.]

The Rine's Case. An action, "State vs Burlingham, Howard, Rines, Terns, Sarah Lane and Mary A. Rines for a conspiracy against the good name of Mrs. Julia W. Rines, for the purpose of defrauding her of an interest in the estate of her husband, and to enable him to get a bill of Divorce," has been on trial for two weeks past in the C. C. Pleas at Bangor. The case went to the Jury on Saturday evening,—who, on Monday morning, returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the defendants with the exception of Mrs. Lane. The counsel for the defendants filed exceptions and appealed.—Age.

Friday Feb. 10.—In the Senate the bill to designate and limit the kinds of funds receivable for the public revenue, passed, 41 to 5.

Mr. Grundy, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the Hon. Martin Van Buren, and inform him that he has been elected President of the United States, reported that they preformed the duty assigned to them, and had received for answer that he desired to express the grateful sense that he entertained of the distinguished honor which his fellow citizens had conferred on him; and requested them to assure their repective Houses, that they might rely on his unceasing endeavors to execute the responsible trust which devolved on him, in a manner most conducive to the public interest.

After some other business, of no particular interest, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wises's committee reported that Mr. Whitney had refused to appear before them. After considerable debate, the House passed resolutions, providing for the arrest of Whitney, and that he be brought to to the bar of the House to answer for contempt, to be allowed counsel if he desires it.

MARRIED.

In Newry, Feb. 2d, by John Libby, Esq Mr. Josiah S. Black to Miss Eunice B. Smith, both of Newry.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SIMEON BUCKNELL Administrator of the estate of SIMEON BUCKNELL, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

[For the Democrat.]

The Female Tale-Bearer and Slanderer.

She wanders in various directions,
Leaves family endearments behind,
And slanders her faultless connections,
To her *own* faults is perfectly blind.

No more will she thus be respected,
Nor in friendship's dear circle be borne;
Oft found with the rose is the bramble,
Oft with the fair lilly the thorn.

For she with foul subtlety glowing
The poison of asps on her tongue,
Her words with deceitfulness flowing
Has attempted to slander the young,

Who never suspected such trouble,
Who never have listened to guile,
May have thought, but will find it a bubble,
That innocence ONLY can smile.

She is truly more fell than the savage,
Whose bosom's contentions and strife,
A good name to filch and to ravage,
To destroy the pleasures of life.

Since known, in this thought we have rested,
That 'gainst such inventor of lies,
So treacherous, vile, and detested,
Our resentment shall cease not to rise.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—February 16th, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Store of William H. Brettun, Jr. in Livermore in said county, all the right, title and interest in equity of redemption which OBEDEDOM BROWN now has in and to lot numbered ninety-nine situated in said town of Livermore on the west side of the Androscoggin river, and which he had in and to the same on the first day of September A. D. 1836, when the same was attached upon the original writ—being the same lot of land on which he then lived and under Mortgage to Josiah Wolcatt for the sum of $150,00 and interest since January 23d, 1836.

LEE STRICKLAND, Dept. Sh'ff.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Albany.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors of land in Albany, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the years 1834 and 1835, as follows, viz:

For 1834 Baxter Lyon part of lot No, 2, in the 11th Range 50 acres, delinquent highway tax, 75 cents.

For 1835.

Names of persons, owners or agents.	No. Acres,	No. Range	Value,	State, county and Town Tax,	House tax.	School,	Defic'thigh way tax,
Abner Holt,	10	9	75	36c			
Moses Seavy,	3	9	100	48	36		
Are Fuller, west half	12	1	50	24	22		
O G. Delrimple,	3	11	100	77			30

Unless said tax is previously settled, I shall proceed according to law to sell said land or so much of it as will pay said taxes and all intervening charges at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of John Hunt, Innholder in Albany, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated at Albany this eleventh day of February in the year 1837.

GALEN HUTCHINSON, Collector for the years 1834 and 1835.

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20. 1837. tf

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige,

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD KNOX,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, cooper, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

THOMAS KNOX.

Jay, January 3, 1837.* 3w27

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eighteenth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Rumford, six ninth parts of the following undivided real estate of Jane B. Knapp, Dorcas F. Knapp, Hiram A. Knapp, Phebe Knapp, Nathan H. Knapp, and Byron L. Knapp, minor children of Nathan Knapp late of Rumford, deceased, for the benefit of said wards, being lots numbered eight and nine in the first Range of Lots in Mexico, and one Blacksmith Shop and one Clapboard Machine building in Rumford.

PHEBE KNAPP, Guardian.

Rumford, January 14th, 1837. 3w25.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the Eighteenth day of February next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said County of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that JAMES DODGE has to the Farm and buildings where he now lives in Number Three, Second Range in said County of Oxford, unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Shff.

Dec. 27, 1836 3 24

Wood & Bark wanted!

SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it.

Jan. 2, 1837.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Elisha Kyes, Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay, in said county Spendthrift, representing that the personal estate of said Spendthrift is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes and charges of Guardianship, by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spendthrift, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured,—

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph. G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS PARTRICK,

late of Porter in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH.

Porter, Jan. 23, 1837. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL BRACKETT,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Brownfield, Jan. 23, 1837. *3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

HIRAM CLARK, surviving partner of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the partnership estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Clark give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Licence from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Hezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said county, will be sold at the dwelling house of the widow Ann J. Pike, in said town on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the westerly part of said lot of land where the widow now lives; also the easterly half of the barn now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and places of sale.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Administrator.

Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. 3 22

Hebron Academy.

The Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the sixth day of March next; and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this Institution.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'ry.

February 8, 1837. 3w27.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

REUEL WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Goding late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second handed. None other need apply.—Good recommendations will be required

JACOB JACKSON.

Paris-Hill, Dec. 30, 1836. 21

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris-Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *21

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the minor heirs of Francis Lyford, Jr. late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, on the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Livermore, being the same on which said Francis Lyford, Jr. lived at the time of his decease, and subsequently occupied by Sylvanus B. Stevens.

ENOCH BUNKER, Guardian

Jan. 21, 1837. 3 24

Buffalo Robes,

JUST received and for sale at the

OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

W. E. GOODENOW

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837. 21

Washington Monument.

CAPT. JOSIAH CUTTER, of Livermore, Oxford County, is duly authorized to receive contributions for the Washington National Monument, in the State of Maine

PAUL STEVENS,
Agent
W. N. M. Society.
For Maine.

Abduction & Caution.

WHEREAS, Mary Ann Stearns, a minor, three years old, and child of Nathan Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fanatical delusions of mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of mormons there residing; where I consider neither her soul, character, person nor property safe,—I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or her immediate return to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction.

TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.

Bethel, Dec. 22, 1836. 3 20

Those publishers of newspapers, who will publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor. T. C.

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. ep1y23

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danubes** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "Visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their execution. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appet ite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a *profusion of works* of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works col ected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day that the selections with be made; always keeping in view, that only substantially g and works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a gatherings of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the influence of the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, needless for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EZRA JEWELL,

late of Waterford in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-ninth day of November, A D 1836, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the house of Sumner Stone, Innholder, in said Waterford, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN.
JOSIAH ATHERTON.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1836. 3 19

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me, the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1836, in the sums following, viz:

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	No. of Divisions.	No. of Rate.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	Dist. Tax.	Total Dist. Tax.	Total.
Unknown.	1	1	3	100	40	51	1,68		$ c. 2,19
	7	1	4	100	50	65	2,11		2,76
	4	1	6	100	25	33	1,05		1,38
	4	1	12	100	50	65			
	3	1	15	100	30	45	2,11		2,76
	7	1	6	100	75	98	3,15		4,13
	27				25	4	5		5
	23				100	2	3		3
	29				25	1	2		2
	31				100	4	5		5
	30				75	4	5		5
	32				100	5	6		6
	33				100	30	40		40
	35				25	6	7		7
	6				100	45	58		58
	72				25	4	5		5
	73				50	1	2		2
	57				70	1	2		2
	9				73	1	2		2
	98				75	2	3		3
	105				100	2	3		3
	108				100	2	3		3
	101				100	30	43	1,27	1,67
	102				100	35	45	1,48	1,93
	111				100	41	51	1,68	2,19
	110				100	40	51	1,65	2,19
	103				100	35	45	1,48	1,93
	109				100	31	41	1,27	1,67
	113				100	25	33	1,05	1,38
	114				100	5	6	,21	,27
	119				100	4	5	,17	,22
	104				100	4	5	,17	,22
	71				100	50	65	2,11	2,76
	4	2	5	100	25	33	1,05		1,38
	3	2	5	100	25	33	1,05		1,38
	2	2	5	100	25	33	1,05		1,38
	10	3	C	50	12	16			,16
	5	3	C	100	30	40			,40
	6	3	C	100	40	51			,51
	1	3	D	100	41	51	1,68		2,19
	2	3	D	100	40	51	1,68		2,19
	4	3	D	50	15	22	,63		,85
	5	3	D	50	10	13	,43		,56
	2	1	9	100	50	65			,65

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the undersigned on or before Saturday the twentieth day of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the house of the subscriber at ten o'clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

STEPHEN HEALD, Collector of Stoneham for 1836.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

This Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Backs, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, cleansing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a sweaty, sickly colour, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—*Price, 50 cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1836. 3tf

BOOKS, BOOKS.

THIS day added to the stock of the subscriber, the following works:—Smith's Geography, the latest and best work now extant.—Peter Parley's Geography & Antiquities.—National Reader.—Greenleaf's Grammar.—Emerson's Key.—Colburn's do.—Writing Books in prime assortment.—Religious Ceremonies of Different Nations.—Peter Parley's Book of Marriage.—Annual Descriptions of Mann Mead.—Irving's Indian Sketches.—Howe's Lectures.—Life of J. Cleaves Adams, or the Young Master.—Naval Monuments.—Wonders of the Universe.—Charles 12th.—Moment of Harmony.—Youth's Book of the Seasons.—Dopping's Evening Entertainments.—Practical Tourist.—Scripture Natural History.—Family Religion.—Combe on Constitution.—on the Constitution of Man.—Missionary Voyages.—Wreath.—Domestic Happiness.—Last Days of Pompeii.—Evening Museum.—Thompson's Seasons.—Christian Guide.—Campaigns of Napoleon.—Paradise Lost.—Paradise Regained.—Gall, a Book for all Seasons.—Ipronius Spear.—Family Prayers & Hymns.—Watches on Prayer.—Letter Writer.—The Mother's Book.—Fanning's Voyages.—Cabinet of Curiosities.—History of Pirates.—Remarkable Shipwrecks.—Tales & Narratives.—Tales for the Parlor.—Mahon of Faro.—Scenes in Paris.—Dalcarno & Derida.—Parent's Family Prayers in Prose.—Duke of Monmouth.—Prentice's Montague, or a Tale Religion.—Progressive Education.—Criminal Calendar.—Jesuit Juggling.—Daily Walk.—Tea Table.—Mason & Cheever.—Modern Chivalry.—Nonpareil Song Book.—Parlor Songster.—Scottish and Western Songster.—History Western States.—Biography of the Savior and Apostles.—The Reformers.—Jewish Customs.—Ladies Medical Guide.—Highwaymen.—Miss Beecher's Letters.—Three Errors of Women.—Children's Library.—Church Member's Guide.—Juvenile Keepsake.—Mary's Melody.—Mountain Minstrel.—History England.—Mother's Letters.—Jones' Chemistry.—Lives and Exploits of Robbers.—Hogg's Tales.—Jewel.—Baxter's Call.—Wing & Tory.—Facts not Fables.—Methodist Hymns.—Life of Gen. Putnam.—Book of the Navy.—Mother's Manual.—History of Boston.—Irving's Columbus.—Jay's Prayers.—Parlor Letter Writer.—Alphabets in Books.—Falconer's Shipwrecks.—Mulchapman Easy.—American Miscellanies.—Gould's Penmanship, and various other works.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec 8, 1836. 3w19

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD PEABODY,

late of Canton in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 23, 1837. 26

WILSON'S SPIRAL VENT WATER WHEEL.

A CARD.—We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have examined a saw mill situated on the Stevens river in this town, which has had force wheels of different descriptions in use in it with very little success, not exceeding from fifty to sixty cuts in a minute at the best pitch of water, that said mill has been improved by Mr. Thomas Chase, by introducing the above named wheel for sawing; running back the carriage, and hoisting in logs, that at the time we saw it there was three feet two inches head and fall of water, the saw then cut one hundred and ten times in a minute, and we have no doubt but that, four feet and a half head and fall, would increase the speed from one hundred and twenty five to thirty five cuts per minute, for other two wheels for moving the carriage and hoisting logs operate with astonishing power and speed, and we cheerfully say that the mill as improved by Mr. Chase, far exceeds our most sanguine expectations, of any thing in water power we have yet seen, and think the above wheel a valuable improvement in saw mills, and highly worthy the patronage of the public.

Amos Poor,	James Osgood,
Jona a Weller,	John W. Dorr,
Reuel Farrow,	Luther F Pingree,
B H Gerrish,	Samuel Osgood.
John Heath,	

Fryburg 4 Nov 1836. 6w15

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS SARAH J HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will furnish matter entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Lynch, Miss L. H. Meadows, B. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dunlap, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his public has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by expense and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expended a sum of money in procuring original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved in each, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashions, will be furnished. These embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced and generally, everything will be done that the most unremitting personal attention to the Lady's Book can entitle it to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long connexion of many years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become patrons. He, therefore, with respectful confidence in the claims to support respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement of which he has already been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Baltimore Museum,	$5
Lady's Book and Mantua Maker's Assistant,	5
Lady's Book and Mantua Maker's Novels,	5
Lady's Book and Godey's Novels, 12 in all	6
Baltimore Museum and Godey's Novels,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Tales and Sketch Books, for	$5
Baltimore Museum, Godey's Novels, Celebrated Tales, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $2 50 per subscriber of the Lady's Book, to cover postage, or one copy of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash $2 50 here.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Newry and of the unincorporated places called Andover Surplus, West, and Letter A No 2, in the County of Oxford, would respectfully represent that the inhabitants of said Andover Surplus West, and Letter A No 2, have been for a long time and now are laboring under many and great disadvantages, in consequence of their not belonging to some incorporated town—that, in their opinion, the said Andover Surplus West, and Letter A No 2, will not for a great number of years, have a sufficient number of settlers to entitle or require either of said tracts of land to be incorporated into a town or towns; and that the local situation of the present settlements upon the said tracts of land is such as to make it inconvenient to the said town of Newry both convenient and expedient.—Wherefore your petitioners pray your honorable body will annex to the said town of Newry so much of said Andover Surplus West, and Letter A No 2, as lies west and south of the following described lines viz: Beginning at the corner of Andover and said Surplus on Newry line, and thence running North 15 deg. West to the division line between the Range 4 & 5, at or near where said line crosses; thence North 71 degrees West to the line of the said Letter A No 2; thence North 5 degrees West seven hundred rods to Letter A No 1, and thence South 8 degrees West to the corner of said Letter A No 1, and said Newry, with all the rights, privileges and immunities of inhabitants, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) JONATHAN BARTLETT, and 45 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 25th, 1837.

On the Petition aforesaid, ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of the Petition, with this Order thereon, to be duly served on the town Clerk of the town of Newry, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Also cause the same to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris in the county of Oxford, three weeks in succession the last publication to be fifteen days at least before the second Monday of March next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan 26th, 1837.

Read and concurred.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus

A Novel and Important Literary Enterprise!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished: we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the means to literary intercourse more than two fold accessible; we give and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a pendant a steamer to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to operate on, ere long to meet the literary appetite that matches food with it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued on a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, yet connected with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no further go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.—Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday Morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. *and only three cents a week with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," at every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the nonfulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

*** A specimen number, nearly ready, will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is free from postage. 12

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera at those points the most dangerous endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of years around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, in having that aid that is necessary to continue to them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and as much as the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in possession, are exhibited to, and can be seen at his office at the most moderate charge by Agents.

Brattleboro', Vt. 1835. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having procured a truss, during my visit to your city, to use in Hernia, to my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using it one, with Gum and application, secured as it is by an ingenious spring and lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect perfect cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their exceedingly correct construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect as I would, I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my rupture became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling much alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing buying this truss, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so large that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, in fact use the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept. 1836. L. M. ALDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. 1f28.

NEW BOOKS.

AN elegant assortment of ALBUMS, just received at the Oxford Bookstore—Also Tissue Paper, School Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, VIOLIN & BASS VIOL STRINGS, together with various other articles, too numerous to particularize.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Feb. 4, 1837. 3w26

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every means in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading there in an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the fulness of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Making a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for sufferers of the gout, tenderness, sprains, and chilblains. Price 50 cents.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with a like other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Dry Store, corner of Courtland and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 reply

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It contains not a certain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulency, Colic, Vertigo, Affections, &c.

To counteract the effects of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America have established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe that for dandruff, or Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, sick stomach, &c. &c. they will in fact fully prove for many years, be often those first to purge for frequently employed, not without only at those times tend to irritate the fine fibres by gentle action, and give space the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞ None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 reply

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent spring well with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
K. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine July 19, 1836. 4f

It is believed that the best Coal ever sold in this market, will be found on said farm within a few months, annually, to the value of from $1500 to $2000.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and I will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of February next at three of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Levi Abbott of Bethel in said County, all the right, title, and interest which George W. Thayer of said Bethel, yeoman, has in and to certain real estate situated in said Bethel by virtue of a bond for a deed of the same from Jedediah Grover and Silas Grover both of said Bethel, and is the same which the said Thayer purchased of said Grovers.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.

Bethel, January 21, 1837 w3

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Hamor, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hodsdon, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kimball & Tuttle, Canbury-port—Joel Bullington, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. ep1y23

NOTICE.—WHEREAS I am under a contract with the town of Buckfield to provide for the maintenance of SAMUEL WEBB and wife, paupers of said Buckfield, for and during the current year; and whereas the said paupers have left my dwelling house without my consent, where I have provided all necessary accommodations for their support. This is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring them on my account as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

DANIEL FLETCHER.

Buckfield, Feb. 1, 1837 *326

R. R. Robinson,

DEALER IN

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND

Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1836. 3m6

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.